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Column One
By David Courtney

West Proposes To Shelve PCC

By MAURICE CARR, POST Correspondent

THERE are three world personalities whose influence and even authority extend beyond their own sovereign domains to government, commerce, and the family hearth alike. They are His Holiness the Pope, Mr. Joseph Stalin and the President of the United States. Next autumn, a new American president will be elected. He will be elected by the citizens of the United States, but in effect the electorate directly concerned extends over half Europe, most of the Middle East, including Israel, and a considerable slice of Asia. It is a fact that the United States, in present circumstances, every one of them is dependent, in real and defensible terms, on American policy; the American policy, in turn, may be of military security, the plain fact that America, in or out of U.N. is always in a position to enforce her judgments at least upon those who accept her leadership. Her currency is needed by everyone; her food, her machines, her arms; and there is no alternative source.

PARIS, Monday.—A resolution with the avowed object of resolving nothing for the time being in Israel-Arab relations, and of waiting on major developments elsewhere, was jointly introduced by France, Turkey, Britain and the U.S. this morning at the opening of a full-dress debate on Palestine in the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

The gist of the resolution is to place the P.C.C., as it were, on the "retired list," but to make it available for active service whenever required. It is proposed to transfer P.C.C. Headquarters to the U.N. Building in New York, but maintain a representative in Jerusalem. The P.C.C. would be required to submit reports on its progress periodically, thus keeping Palestine as a permanent item on the agenda.

The P.C.C. would, under this resolution, be authorized to designate a representative or representatives to assist it in carrying out its functions.

Sees Useful Basis
M. Leon Marchal, who opened the discussion with a 10-minute statement urging the retention of the Commission, stressed that "it is necessary to reserve possibilities for immediate action in Palestine."

He absolved the Commission's failure to bring about peace, blaming the unwillingness of the disputing parties to "negotiate among themselves on a basis of mutual concessions."

M. Marchal proclaimed his conviction that the comprehensive five-point proposals submitted to the two sides by the P.C.C. at the recent abortive Paris conference "might be a useful basis for the conditions of restoring peace in Palestine." Thus he made quite clear the intention of petrifying the political aspects of the situation, like the principal character in the "Sleeping Beauty," until the right moment comes for awakening.

Mr. Philip Jessup, U.S. representative, expressed surprise at the P.C.C. comprehensive proposals, saying the five-point resolution, which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, was an attempt to solve the complex Palestine problem at the present time. He said the P.C.C. was not to be confused with the U.N. General Assembly, which was a body of states, while the P.C.C. was a body of individuals.

Big 3 Back USSR On Council Meeting

PARIS, Monday (Reuters).—The three Western powers and Britain today supported Russia's proposal to hold a "periodic" Security Council meeting to help relieve international tension, but only when a "useful purpose would be served" by such a meeting.

They tabled an amendment to the Soviet resolution calling for a Council meeting which would discuss international tension, and specifically Korea.

PARIS, Monday (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky told the U.N. today the Korean armistice talks are "deadlocked" after "foundering" for six months. He urged that a special meeting of the Security Council be held to help end the negotiations successfully.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Benjamin Cohen, and the British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, rejected the idea in a declaration to the U.N. Political Committee. Mr. Cohen branded it as an attempt to "confuse, impair and delay the talks."

Gloomy Reaction

Some delegations gloomily observed that Mr. Vyshinsky's declaration in the Political Committee that the Korean talks are "deadlocked," obviously meant that they would remain deadlocked until the Soviet Union changes its mind.

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Pleven Cabinet Falls on Issue Of State Rlys.

PARIS, Monday (Reuters).—The French coalition government of M. Rene Pleven fell today after five months in office, its downfall came when the Socialists turned against the government for its plans to economize on the state railways.

On the first of the eight votes of confidence demanded by M. Pleven, the official count gave the voting as 341 to 243 against the government.

M. Pleven and his Ministers then left the chamber to draft their letter of resignation, which they handed to the President last night.

The decisive vote came on a clause in the Government's budget bill, giving it powers to keep the railway deficit to 80,000 million francs. Without these economies, the Government estimated the deficit would rise to 100,000 million francs.

The Socialists, who abstained when Pleven's Ministry narrowly gained a confidence vote last Thursday, decided today to vote against the planned economies.

M. Pleven's coalition, formed last August, was France's 15th Government since the war. His own party is the Democratic and Socialist Resistance Union, affiliated to the Radicals. His cabinet included other Radicals, Popular Republicans (MRP), Peasant Party members and Independents.

Big Two Await Steel Report

WASHINGTON, Monday (AP).—President Truman and Mr. Churchill today instructed a special committee of economic experts to examine the problem of raw materials, including British steel requirements, and report back to them tomorrow.

Their first meeting today lasted 45 minutes. They met again later this afternoon. Mr. Churchill's speech, accompanied by his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and the British Ambassador to the U.S., Sir Oliver Franks.

Britain has been reported to be seeking large quantities of American steel, and the meeting was expected that the military problems of the Western and specifically the European defense drive would be looked into in some detail, presumably covering the development of atomic energy and weapons.

SUEZ CANAL CO.'S EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PORT SAID, Monday (AP).—The British Navy announced tonight that it will continue its efforts to maintain shipping traffic through the Suez Canal despite the strike today of 1,500 Egyptian employees of the Suez Canal Company.

Captain L.F. Durnford Slater, Commander of the British cruiser "Gambia," told correspondents: "Regardless of the outcome of the strike, our aim remains the same—to maintain shipping through the canal."

200 HURT AS POLICE DEFEND KNESSET FROM HERUT RIOT

IN THE FACE OF AN ORGANIZED ATTEMPT BY THE HERUT PARTY OF FORMER IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI TERRORISTS TO PREVENT A PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION, THE KNESSET YESTERDAY BEGAN A TEN-HOUR DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT OF ISRAEL'S CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY. POLICE RIOT SQUADS, WEARING STEEL HELMETS AND GAS MASKS, BATTLED WITH MORE THAN 1,000 DEMONSTRATORS WHO USED TEAR-GAS TO BREAK THROUGH CORDONS AND BARBED-WIRE BARRIERS, AND THEN STONED THE KNESSET BUILDING, SMASHING WINDOWS AND FILLING THE CHAMBER WITH CLOUDS OF TEAR-GAS. THE RIOTERS WERE DISPERSED AFTER A TWO-HOUR BATTLE BY POLICE USING TEAR-GAS AND BATONS. PLATOONS OF TROOPS IN FULL BATTLE KIT WERE CALLED OUT BUT STOOD BY WITHOUT GOING INTO ACTION. NINETY-TWO POLICEMEN WERE INJURED, OF WHOM TEN WERE HOSPITALIZED, AND 70 RIOTERS WERE ARRESTED. OVER 80 CIVILIANS WERE TREATED FOR INJURIES BY THE MAGEN DAVID ADOM AND FIVE WERE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL. BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT ABOUT 100 MORE WERE TREATED PRIVATELY TO EVADE THE POLICE. THE DEBATE IN THE KNESSET WAS OPENED BY THE PRIME MINISTER AT 4.30, BUT ABOUT AN HOUR LATER IT BECAME STORMY AND HECTIC WHEN HERUT AND COMMUNIST MEMBERS CALLED OUT FROM THE FLOOR THAT POLICE WERE BEHAVING SAVAGELY OUTSIDE. EYEWITNESSES OF THE RIOTING, HOWEVER, PRAISED THE POLICE'S RESTRAINT IN THE FACE OF VIOLENT PROVOCATION. THE DEBATE WILL BE RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON.

Police in 2-Hour Street Battle

Violence surged in the streets of Jerusalem for two hours yesterday in the wake of a Herut demonstration opposing the Knesset debate on negotiations with Germany. Police barred-wire barricades were broken through, parked cars overturned and rocks thrown into the Knesset chamber and at police protecting the building.

Injuries had reached 92 policemen and 36 civilians by 7 p.m. when an army detachment arrived on the scene and drew up in formation alongside the Knesset. By 7.30 order had been restored and the littered streets before the Knesset building were virtually abandoned.

Several hundred people stood in a thin drizzle at the mass meeting in Zion Square to hear Herut leader Menachem Begin and Professor Joseph Klausner, speaking from a balcony of the Tel Aviv Hotel, voice their opposition to any negotiations with Germany for reparations payments to Israel. Professor Klausner, who had been the Herut candidate for first president of the State, asserted that, whereas the Jewish people has remembered its ancient enemies, it has forgotten the Nazis in a matter of only five years.

Mr. Begin spoke with emotion, frequently shouting, interlarding his words with many Biblical quotations. He referred to the Government's statement in support of German reparations discussions as the culmination of the policies of "that maniac who is now Prime Minister."

Midway through his harangue, Mr. Begin pulled a note from his pocket, held it aloft dramatically and said:

"I have not come here to condemn you; but this note which has just been handed to me by the police has given me a great deal to think about. It contains a gas mask in Germany. We are prepared to suffer any punishment, but we are not prepared to wear gas masks. We are prepared to die, but we are not prepared to wear gas masks. We are prepared to die, but we are not prepared to wear gas masks."

No policeman was to be seen in Zion Square during the meeting, which closed with the singing of the national anthem. Then groups of youths led by Ben-Zion Meir, a Herut leader, ran in the direction of the Knesset building. A number of stones were thrown, and one hit a policeman. Many openly bragged that they had come from Tel Aviv and Haifa and had brought "our arms with us."

Earlier in the day, police had cordoned off a large section of the city center, running from Jaffa Road to Terra Sancta Church. Barbed wire concerning the cordoned area was being changed. Pedestrians with business in the area were permitted to pass the barriers, although they were kept away from the immediate Knesset environs. Heavy detachments of police, estimate to number over 600, patrolled the cordoned area. Most of the rioters wore steel helmets and gas masks.

The lower barrier on Ben-Yehuda Road at the corner of Rehov Hapoalim was broken through in short order, with little police resistance apparent. As the crowds of demonstrators swelled, however, and violence became evident, groups of police went to the roofs of nearby buildings and lobbed down tear-gas bombs in an attempt to disperse the mob.

District Police Superintendent Levi Avrahami reported, however, that the tear gas was first employed by the demonstrators, who, by this means, were able to break past the first barrier. The light wind wafted the gas into the faces of the police, away from Ben-Yehuda Road and in the direction of the Knesset.

Police Self-Restraint
The shrieking strains of Magen David Adom ambulances, the billowing clouds of tear-gas and the ring of pistol shots fired by police above the heads of the mob soon gave the area the semblance of a street battle.

As road blocks were removed forcibly by the marchers, the police, who had been ordered to observe extreme self-restraint in dealing with the demonstrators, fell back to positions around the Knesset. The crowd showed the police with stones, and even

Debate in Atmosphere of Violence

The question of an approach to Bonn for reparations was debated yesterday in the Knesset in an atmosphere of violence unprecedented in Israeli parliamentary life. The shouting of a mob not far off, the intermittent wall of police cars and ambulance sirens, sporadic explosions of gas grenades and the glow of flames from a burning car came through the windows of the Knesset building, and later the window panes were splintered by rocks, and fumes of tear-gas bombs from the battle-scarred street outside permeated the chamber. One member was hit in the head by a stone.

Through all this disturbance, the meeting went on. The section of the hall where stones and glass splinters fell, the Mafpaz, General Zionist and Hapoel Hamizrachi benches, was vacated and members stood around elsewhere. But later the proceedings were interrupted by obstruction within the Knesset itself when Mr. Menachem Begin (Herut) called the Prime Minister "a hooligan" and refused to recant. He also declined to leave the platform when ordered to do so by the Deputy Speaker, saying "If I don't speak, no one will speak." The meeting was closed by the Deputy Speaker amidst an uproar.

This marked Mr. Begin's return to the political scene from his semi-retirement which followed the setback to his party in the last Knesset elections. It was his first appearance in the Second Knesset, and in fact, he took the oath of office only some two hours before he began his speech.

Begin's Apology
After the recess, Mr. Begin returned to the platform and apologized. He added that he was waiving his Knesset immunity and that this would be his last appearance in the Knesset, and made what most listeners thought was a threat to go underground if an attempt is made to negotiate with Germany.

Some things are dearer than life. Some things are dearer than death. We are willing to leave our families and die. People want to be hooligans for a moment. I know we will be dragged to concentration camps. We will die together.

The proceedings of the day opened calmly enough with Mr. Ben-Gurion's introductory statement. The Prime Minister reviewed the history of Israel's approach to the four occupying powers in Germany. He said that Russia had not replied and no indication had been received about the reaction of the East German Government. The Western powers, he went on, had expressed support for the principle but said that they were bound by treaties not to make additional claims upon Germany for themselves, or on behalf of others. Mr. Ben-Gurion read from the text of the American Government's reply and he noted that Great Britain and France had answered in the same vein.

Under pressure of public opinion and after friendly intercession by official British circles and others, the Chancellor of Western Germany wrote a few weeks ago on behalf of his Government that they were ready to discuss the question of reparations on the basis of the claims set forward by Israel in her note of March 15, 1951.

"The Government regards itself as bound, together with representatives of world Jewry and without undue delay to make every effort to restore

Bonn Welcomes Expected Knesset Decision
BONN, Monday (INA).—As the Knesset opened the German reparations debate, Government circles here welcomed the expected outcome—a decision to negotiate directly with Germany.

A German Chancellor spokesman said that the German Government welcomed every step taken by Israel towards direct negotiations; it was, however, up to Israel to determine the best way of carrying out these negotiations.

Officials point out that reparations negotiations with Jewish organizations in Germany, and preparations for a reparations law made by the Federal Ministry of Finance, have considerably eased the ground for official contact between Israel and Germany.

"The Times" Tel Aviv correspondent, following today's debate in the Knesset, said "reparation claims, except the most extreme, commensurate their moral objections by suggesting that Israel, instead of negotiating directly, should ask her reparations through the agency of the present occupying powers."

Talal-Na'if Feud Flares Anew

The 25-year-old feud between the two sons of the late King Abdullah, King Talal, the elder, and Emir Na'if, flared up anew yesterday when, according to an ANA dispatch from Baghdad, Na'if announced that he would permanently reside in Baghdad, at the side of Iraqi King Emir Abdul Ilah, his cousin.

The announcement followed the return to Iraq from Jordan of former Premier and President of the Iraqi Senate, Jamil Pasha Madfa', after his failure to reconcile the two brothers. Madfa' arrived in Amman at the beginning of the week in an effort to mediate between the Jordan ruler and his brother.

Long Standing Rivalry
The rivalry between Abdullah's two sons dates back to their early childhood. When it became clear that the father preferred Emir Na'if to his older brother and made him his "pet," Emir Na'if had been described as an "obedient and dutiful son, while his brother used to quarrel with him on his various tours in the Arabian desert."

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Cables in Brief

King George to Visit South Africa in March

LONDON, Monday, (AP). — King George will make an ocean cruise to South Africa in March and April. Buckingham Palace announced today. He will be accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.

Dr. Daniel Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, at his country home in Southern Natal. The cruise was suggested by the King's doctors in the hope that sunshine and sea air will speed his recovery from a dangerous lung operation last September.

the 42,450-ton battleship "Vanguard" which took the Royal Family on a tour of South Africa in 1947. The "Vanguard," which becomes the flagship of the British Home Fleet in the spring, is now being refitted at Devonport.

Bond Drive in NY
LYBDA AIRPORT, Monday (ITIM). — An agreement was reached on certain proposals by Government representatives regarding the United Jewish Appeal and Bond Drive in the New York area at talks held here.

this weekend between Government leaders and representatives of the U.J.A. and the Drive, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, U.J.A. Director, and Mr. Henry Bernstein, U.J.A. leader in New York, said here before returning to New York by Air France today.

Dr. Schwartz said that he

had four meetings with the Prime Minister, who had been the most helpful and another meeting with Jewish Agency leaders, at which he had presented a report on U.J.A. activities.

2,800 Austrian Prefab

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A VIENNA, Monday (INA). — A total of 2,800 prefabricated wooden houses will be shipped to Israel from Austria during January, it was announced here today.

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BEN-GURION HAS BEEN WARNED, IF THIS IS ALLOWED IN ISRAEL, EVERYTHING IS ALLOWED

By JAY G. HAYDEN

EVIDENCE multiplies that the main purpose of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to President Truman is to open the gate toward a political and economic tie-up between the United States and Great Britain commensurate with already established U.S. military occupation of the British Isles.

In one of his first speeches after returning to power Churchill stressed Britain's "peculiar risks" in "providing the principal atomic base for the U.S. in East Asia." Having thus "placed ourselves in the very forefront of Soviet antagonism," Churchill said, Britain is "entitled to the fullest consideration from Americans for our point of view."

Churchill obviously had in mind that, beginning with establishment of a base for one wing of bombers in connection with the Berlin airlift in 1948, the U.S. Air Command in Britain has grown to more than 20,000 men and many hundreds of planes.

Plainly, one Churchill concern is that the preceding Labour government allowed all this to happen without the scratch of a pen in the way of agreements regularizing this invasion and setting forth the obligations and rights respectively of the two nations.

As disclosed by a parliamentary clash between him and former Prime Minister Attlee, Churchill is especially resentful of failure by the Labour government to insist that Britain have the final say before its bases are used for launching atomic bomb attacks.

"We had conversations, and the Americans have no illusions whatever as regards our position in this matter," Attlee replied.

Agreements Renounced
 This writer has been told authoritatively that in 1948 the Labour government renounced agreements gained by Churchill from President Roosevelt during the war, including a written promise by Roosevelt that the atomic bomb would never be used by the United States without British consent.

Learning of the latter agreement, Republican members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee are said to have insisted that it be wiped off the books as a condition to financial aid to Britain under the Marshall Plan. Mr. Lewis Douglas, then U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, reportedly not only got this Roosevelt paper back but secured relinquishment of several more of the ex-President's concessions to Churchill.

Some of these wartime agreements were so far-reaching as to convince Senators that Churchill and Roosevelt proceeded with a common purpose of tying their two nations together so tightly that they never could be separated. The Senators wondered how far this union might have reached had it not been for the death of Roosevelt and the displacement of Churchill just as the war was ending.

Their successors, Truman and Attlee, displayed no such devotion to Anglo-American union. But even so, British-American entanglement has steadily increased. One of the first U.S. after-war acts was

to give the House security from attacks. But there is no other way to counter violence. The statesman will have to weigh carefully how much force is to be used lest defence of democracy be turned into unjustified repression. This decision will always be difficult and demands cool heads and a feeling for the difference between the genuine fight for liberty and a contempt of the law. This time the Government was up to the task. The police tried to protect the Knesset without using fire arms. They succeeded but had to pay the price of a large number of casualties.

A democratic regime in this country will develop only if democracy is prepared to defend itself. The slightest concession to the forces of violence will be the beginning of the end of the Parliamentary regime. The people must rally round their Parliament in this hour of threat and help it to defend itself and the law at all costs.

Their behaviour was particularly outstanding as most of our neighbours including young people just stood about watching without lifting a finger except their voices to give advice in the water under their heavy loads.

I also wish to thank the gentleman from the American Embassy, who transferred belongings in his jeep. I appreciate such good neighbours and look forward to the day when we will all work together to develop our neighbourhood.

Yours etc.
 MA'ARA REBUDENT
 Ma'ara Hadar Yosef.

BACK PAY
 To the Editor of The POST: Sir, — The Knesset has accepted the proposal to postpone payment of back pay for retroactive wage increases until the next financial year, i.e. after April 1952.

The statement said that the General would not resign from his present military duties in order to seek nomination to political office.

PARIS, Monday. — General Eisenhower today gave his supporters the "green light" to go ahead with their campaign to make him the Republican Presidential candidate, but warned that he would accept the candidacy only if he received a "clear-cut call to political duty."

In a statement read by Brigadier-General C.T. Latham, General Eisenhower's chief spokesman, to a press conference at SHAPE, it was made clear that Senator Lodge's announcement yesterday had been correct in insisting that General Eisenhower was a Republican.

BACKGROUND TO CHURCHILL-TRUMAN MEETING ANGLO-U.S. TIE-UP MOOTED

By JAY G. HAYDEN

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WINSTON CHURCHILL GOES TO WASHINGTON

a \$4,000m. loan to Britain, which also has been the biggest beneficiary under the Marshall Plan.

The most effective persuasion upon Congress for these advances was the unanimous opinion of our military chiefs that, next only after preservation of the U.S. mainland, continued use of Britain as a military base is the most vital requisite to American defence.

Politically, however, Anglo-American relations are an increasingly hot issue on both sides of the water. The charge that Britain has tied itself to American apron strings is a main contention of Aneurin Bevan, widely touted as the next leader of the Labour Party. And twisting the British lion's

tail still is widely practised in the American Congress.

Within a few months after World War I Prime Minister Lloyd George proclaimed a purpose of orienting British foreign policy westward, toward union with the British English-speaking Dominions and the United States, rather than with Europe. Even more, that is the crux of British policy today.

Not Merging with Europe
 Last month, Mr. Churchill said flatly that while he was keenly sympathetic both with the proposed merging of European military power in a regularized Anglo-American partnership, by which the political and economic, as well as the military, futures of the two peoples are firmly inter-

twined.

The only statement by Mr. Churchill about his visit to the United States was that he is not coming to ask for financial aid—meaning presumably a direct dollar handout. The Churchill motif is much bigger than that. It is that if Britain is to continue as the main outlying bulwark for protection of the American people, there must be a regularized Anglo-American partnership, by which the political and economic, as well as the military, futures of the two peoples are firmly inter-

twined.

Returned to Health
 The immigration waves have brought several thousand tuberculars to Israel, most of whom are still in hospitals and institutions, or waiting for hospitalization, or going through a rehabilitation process. There are no reserved occupations for post-tuberculars, such as exist for war invalids; but they are learning suitable trades and are learning to look after themselves. They are returned to economic life as healthy workers, but more often than not they are unable to find jobs, because they have to admit to their prospective employers that during the past so-and-so many years they had been in hospital. The prospective employer raises his hands—he fears both infection and a low output capacity, and from a slight distance, lest he might catch the disease, escorts the candidate out of the building.

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TUBERCULARS BECOME SKILLED TRADESMEN SHELTERED WORKERS SCHEME

By RUTH CALE

TEL AVIV.— THERE is a small cooperative of highly skilled experts doing a certain type of work "somewhere in Israel." One must, however, not talk about them. Mention of their trade and of the names of their members would ruin their business for good. They are young men who recently came from Central and Eastern Europe, and all of them have miraculously survived Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Flossenbürg and other camps. But the camps left their imprint on them: they contracted tuberculosis.

They were nursed back to full health by the I.R.O. and the Joint, and trained by OHT in professions suitable to their physical condition. They are highly skilled experts by now. "But if the people knew that once we had tuberculosis," they say, "they would at once drop us. Some heard about it, and immediately took their business elsewhere." The plea of the boys that they check with the doctor every month or two, and that their work does not bring them into contact with foodstuffs, are of no avail. These boys are not the only ones who live in a constant fear that they will be "discovered and discarded." There are many more in Israel who feel like social outcasts just because they once suffered from tuberculosis, and might suffer from it again.

In the meantime they are as healthy as anybody else, and there is no reason whatever why they should not work as clerks, electricians, and the like.

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